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TABLE SAW HAVING A MEASUREMENT AND DISPLAY SYSTEM

1           TABLE SAW HAVING A MEASUREMENT AND DISPLAY SYSTEM

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Background of the Invention

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6           Table saws of the type which have a circular cutting blade are well  
7       known and have been used by tradesmen and woodworkers for decades. Because  
8       they have a generally flat surface, large and small boards as well as plywood  
9       sheets can be cut to the appropriate size by typically setting a fence at the  
10      appropriate position to perform a cut along a desired line which is done by pushing  
11      the board or sheet across the tabletop and through the blade. Typically, the fence  
12      is adjustable by sliding along an elongated rail anchored at opposite ends of the  
13      table saw top, with the fence having a clamping mechanism to lock the fence once  
14      it has been placed in the desired position. Most users, when they know the width  
15      of the desired board will use a tape measure or other measure to position the fence  
16      to obtain the desired width by measuring between the edge of the blade to the  
17      fence. After the fence is in position, it is locked in place and users typically  
18      remeasure the distance to make sure that they have the fence in the correct  
19      position.

20           While the manual measurement and setting of the position of the  
21       fence is the manner in which the fence has been positioned by most users over the  
22       years, in some instances it is highly desirable to have very accurate measurements  
23       which may be difficult depending upon the type of measuring device is being  
24       used. Most tape measures, for example, do not have accurate measurements  
25       beyond a 1/32 of an inch or less. Also, if the fence is moved during other types of  
26       cuts, it is not possible to reset the fence at exactly the same position that was used  
27       for a prior cut without going through the complete exercise again. If the user does  
28       not remember the prior cut distance, then additional measurements of a work-piece

1 may be necessary in order to obtain the distance which must then be used to  
2 correctly position the fence.

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## Description of the Drawings

5 FIGURE 1 is a front view of a first preferred embodiment of a table  
6 saw having a measurement and display system;

7 FIG. 2 is a front view of a second preferred embodiment of a table  
8 saw similar to the table saw shown in FIG. 1, but having a tabletop extension  
9 shown in an extended position;

FIG. 3 is a cross-section taken generally along the line 3-3 of FIG. 2;

11 FIG. 4 is a front view of a portion of the table saw shown in FIGS.

12 1` and 2;

FIG. 5 is a section taken generally along the line 5-5 of FIG. 4; and

14 FIG. 6 is a front view of a third preferred embodiment illustrating a  
15 display unit having additional functionality relative to the display unit shown in  
16 FIG. 4.

17 FIG. 7 is a perspective view of an idealized illustration of a third  
18 preferred embodiment of a table saw having a measurement and display system;

19 FIG. 8 is an end view of the embodiment shown in FIG. 7 and  
20 illustrating a mounting bracket in phantom;

21 FIG. 9 is an enlarged perspective of a portion of the embodiment  
22 shown in FIG. 7;

23 FIG. 10 is a perspective view of an idealized illustration of a fourth  
24 preferred embodiment of a table saw having a measurement and display system;

25 FIG. 11 is a perspective view of an idealized illustration of a fifth  
26 preferred embodiment of a table saw having a measurement and display system;

27 FIG. 12 is a perspective view of an idealized illustration of a sixth  
28 preferred embodiment of a table saw having a measurement and display system;

29 and

1 FIG. 13 is a perspective view of an idealized illustration of a seventh  
2 preferred embodiment of a table saw having a measurement and display system.

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4 **Summary of the Invention**

5 A table saw having a measurement and display system has at least  
6 one fence rail on which a removable fence is movably supported. Several  
7 embodiments have an elongated sensor strip located adjacent the fence rail and a  
8 sensing unit that is supported and positioned adjacent to the sensor strip and is  
9 capable of providing an electrical signal to a display unit that is indicative of the  
10 position of the sensor unit relative to the elongated sensor strip. A processing unit  
11 is operatively connected to the sensing unit and display unit to provide a digital  
12 readout of the position of the sensing unit. A switch is connected to the processing  
13 unit and is adapted to provide a zero or reference setting position and this  
14 embodiment may include a second switch for changing between English and  
15 metric units.

16 A second preferred embodiment includes a table extension which  
17 can be moved to increase the effective size of the table saw top so that larger work  
18 pieces can be supported during cutting. In this embodiment, the fence rail is  
19 connected to an extension rail so that the fence rail moves with the extension to  
20 thereby increase the range of the sensor strip and sensing unit for providing larger  
21 measurements.

22 A third preferred embodiment includes a more sophisticated display  
23 and processor functionality, which, among other things, can display English units  
24 in decimal or fractions as well as store and recall important distance measurement  
25 positions.

26 A fourth preferred embodiment includes a mounting mechanism that  
27 enables a relatively short and inexpensive sensor strip to be selectively positioned  
28 to increase the range of measurement of a fence along the width of the table saw  
29 and to adjust the measurement as a result of the position of the sensor strip.

1                   A fifth preferred embodiment operates with a sensing rail that is  
2 located on the front of the table saw, but has all other operative elements mounted  
3 on the fence.

4                   Sixth and seventh preferred embodiments operate with a string or  
5 tape position transducer device that interconnects a stationary location on the table  
6 saw and the movable fence.

7                   Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

8                   A first embodiment of a table saw of the present invention is shown  
9 in FIGS. 1, 2 and 3 and illustrates a table saw, indicated generally at 10, of the  
10 type which is configured to be supported by a table 12 or other support structure or  
11 frame having legs. It should be understood that the table saw 10 could be of the  
12 type which has its own support stand and may be more permanent rather than the  
13 one illustrated which is often referred to as a portable saw. The saw 10 has a base  
14 14 in which the saw motor (not shown) is located with the motor driving a blade  
15 16, the height of which can be adjusted by conventional adjustment means (not  
16 shown) and which can also be angularly adjustable by an assembly that includes a  
17 wheel 18.

18                  The saw 10 has a main tabletop 20, a tabletop extension 22 and an  
19 adjustable fence, indicated generally at 24, that has a handle 26 that can be raised  
20 and lowered to lock the fence in a desired lateral position relative to the blade.  
21 The fence has a base portion 28 that is slidably adjustable along a fence rail 30 that  
22 extends substantially the full width of the saw. While not illustrated, the fence  
23 preferably has its opposite end configured to ride on another fence rail which  
24 facilitate its sliding lateral movement, i.e., left and right as shown in FIG. 1.

25                  The table saw 10 illustrated in FIG. 1 is shown with the extension 22  
26 in an unextended position whereas in FIG. 2, the extension 22 is extended  
27 outwardly to the right. This is achieved by a locking knob 32 being loosened so  
28 that the fence rail 30, which is supported by an extension rail 34 can be moved  
29 along the extension rail 34. It should be understood that the fence 24 in FIG. 2 has

1 been moved relative to its position in FIG. 1 to more clearly illustrate the manner  
2 in which the extension 22 moves relative to the extension rail 34. The  
3 configuration which particularly illustrates the interoperability of the fence rail 30  
4 and the extension rail 34 is shown in FIG. 3, with the extension rail 34 having a  
5 base portion 36 that is connected to the main top 20 by bolts 38, screws,  
6 weldments or the like, with short transverse segment 40 extending away from the  
7 base 36 and then outwardly to form flanges 42 and transverse end segments 44.  
8 The configuration provides a narrow space 46 between the top 20 and the  
9 extension rail 34 so that the fence rail 30 can easily slide relative to the extension  
10 rail 34 but be held captive so that any appreciable vertical and horizontal  
11 movement between the two components is prevented. An end cap 48 made of  
12 plastic or plastic-like material is preferably provided at opposite ends of the fence  
13 rail 30 and is preferably a resilient material that can be snap-fit into the interior of  
14 the rail 30.

15 As best shown in FIGS. 1, 2 and 3, a display rail 50 is positioned  
16 below the fence rail 30 and is attached thereto by two brackets 52 which are  
17 located at opposite ends of the fence rail 30. The brackets 52 have a front upper  
18 flange 54 upon which a spacer 56 is positioned with the flange 54 and spacer  
19 being connected to the fence rail 30 by a bolt 58 and nut 60, screws, weldment or  
20 other equivalent attachment means. The opposite ends of the display rail 50 are  
21 attached to the bracket 52 by suitable screws, adhesive, bolts or the like (not  
22 shown). The display rail has a base portion 62 as well as transverse end portions  
23 64 and return flanges 66 which define a recess in which a display unit, indicated  
24 generally at 70, can be inserted and be held captive so that vertical and horizontal  
25 movement is prevented but which will permit sliding lateral movement, i.e., left or  
26 right as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2.

27 On the backside of the bracket 52 a sensor strip 72 is attached by  
28 screws, bolts, adhesive or the like. A sensor strip 74 is attached to the sensor strip  
29 72, preferably using an adhesive material. While the cross section of the sensor

1 strip 74 is shown in FIG. 3 and is therefore illustrated to be located at the left end  
2 of the sensor strip 72. In actuality, the length of the sensor strip 74 is preferably  
3 within the range of about 15 to about 25 inches and preferably about 20 inches  
4 with the left end of the sensor strip being approximately coextensive with the  
5 blade and extending to the right end thereof as shown in FIG. 1. In this regard, the  
6 drawing is technically in error, but does generally show the relative size and  
7 configuration of the strip relative to the sensor strip. It should also be understood  
8 that when the extension 22 is moved to the right as shown in FIG. 2, the left end of  
9 the sensor strip 74 will move to the right of the blade 16.

10 It should be understood that another preferred embodiment of the  
11 table saw may not include the extension 22 and therefore would not need to have  
12 the extension rail 34, in which case the fence rail 30 would be attached directly to  
13 the table top 20 or other structure associated with the frame because the fence rail  
14 30 would not move laterally.

15 As shown in FIG. 4, the display unit 70 has an electronic display 76  
16 that is mounted to a display block 78 that is preferably a unitary piece of  
17 aluminum or other metal that has an angled front face 80 with a suitable recess  
18 (not shown) in which the display 76 can be inserted, with the ends extending  
19 further outwardly so as to provide some protection against damage during use.  
20 The right end of the block 78 has a vertically oriented slot 82 that has a width that  
21 is closely matched to the outside diameter of a pin 84 that is attached to the fence  
22 base 28. The pin 84 therefore causes the display unit 70 to move with the fence as  
23 it is laterally adjusted during use. Since the pin 84 merely rides in the slot 82 of  
24 the block 78, the fence 24 can be lifted without difficulty from the table saw.  
25 However, when it is lowered into place so that the fence base 28 rides on the fence  
26 rail 30, the pin 84 is closely fits in the slot 82. The display 76 has a ribbon  
27 connector 86 that extends to a sensor 88 that is secured to the bracket 78 by a bolt  
28 90, although adhesive or other attachment means may be used. The sensor 88 is

1 configured relative to the sensor strip 72 so that the necessary tolerances between  
2 the two are maintained as the sensor 88 is moved along the sensor strip.

3 A sensor 88 is secured to the housing assembly 12 by bolts 90 and  
4 the sensor strip 72 has copper pads along its length that are positioned to provide a  
5 changing capacitance that is sensed by the sensor element 58 and which can  
6 thereby provide accurate measurement of incremental positions along the length of  
7 the rail. In this regard, it is preferred that the sensor strip 72 and sensor 88 be  
8 similar to those that are presently used in commercially available digital calipers.  
9 Other linear sensor technologies based on inductance, magnetostrictive effects or  
10 resistive elements can also be used.

11 The display 76 has a front panel with a pushbutton switch 96 which  
12 is a zero set switch and a switch 98 which toggles between English and metric  
13 systems in the display window 100. The display window is preferably a LCD  
14 display which has four integers 102 and a decimal 106 as well as a field 108  
15 indicating inches or millimeters.

16 During operation, when the fence 24 is positioned abutting the blade  
17 16, for example, an operator can depress the zero set pushbutton 96 which will  
18 result in the display window readout indicating a zero position. That having been  
19 done, if the user wants to position the fence so that a six inch wide cut of a work  
20 piece is desired, the fence 24 can be moved to the right until the display indicates  
21 that the fence has been moved 6.00 inches (or the appropriate millimeter  
22 conversion) at which time the user can lock the fence 24 in position by moving the  
23 lock handle 26 downwardly in the illustrated embodiment.

24 If during the locking of the fence, the fence moves either left or right  
25 as shown in FIG. 4, the display 76 will so indicate, which enables the user to  
26 unlock the fence and correctly position it until the exact distance of six inches is  
27 locked into position. If the sensing strip/sensor has a 1/100 inch or 1/10  
28 millimeter degree of accuracy, the fence can be positioned to that degree of  
29 accuracy.

1           Turning to another preferred embodiment of the present invention  
2 and referring to FIG. 6, a display 110 is shown which has additional functionality.  
3 More particularly, the display has a pushbutton 112 which toggles between  
4 English and metric units and has a six integer display with two decimal points and  
5 a slash indicator which enables English units to be displayed in hundredths or in  
6 fractions and metric units to be displayed in thousandths or ten thousandths of an  
7 inch. Additionally, the display includes a zero pushbutton 114 as well as a store  
8 pushbutton 116 and a recall pushbutton 118 as well as an offset pushbutton 120.  
9 The display is also operable to set and utilize a DADO blade offset as well as a  
10 fence offset in either 1/16 or 1/32 increments which enables a user to appropriately  
11 set the position.

12           Another embodiment of the present invention is shown in FIGS. 7-9  
13 which comprises a table saw having a table top 20 that has an opening through  
14 which a saw blade 16 is positioned. A fence indicated generally at 24' has a base  
15 28' that has a recess which cooperatively engages a fence rail 130 and is  
16 configured to slide along the fence rail 130 and be clamped to it. While the  
17 diagrammatic illustration of the fence 24 shown in FIGS. 7, 8 and 9 is greatly  
18 simplified, it should be understood that a clamping or locking mechanism is  
19 preferably provided as is known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

20           The fence rail 130 is attached to the table 20 by suitable bolts or the  
21 like that are located inside a pair of standoffs 131 which appropriately space the  
22 fence rail from the front edge of the tabletop 20. A display 70' is mounted on a  
23 block extrusion 32 that is coupled to the base 28' of the fence 24'. The block  
24 extrusion 132 has an angled front portion 134 to which the display 70' is attached  
25 and the top of the front portion 134 has a forwardly directed flange 136 that is  
26 substantially parallel to the base 28' of the fence. A pin 138 mounted to the base  
27 28' extends into a slot in the flange 136 with the width of the slot being  
28 substantially equal to the outside diameter of the pin 138 so that movement of the  
29 fence along the sensing rail 130 will also move the block extrusion 132.

1                   The block extrusion 132 also has a middle portion 140 that extends in  
2 the rearward direction and carries a T-shaped cross section 142 as well as a  
3 rearward extension 144 that is vertically oriented and provides a surface to which  
4 a sensing unit 146 is mounted. A flexible ribbon cable similar to the ribbon  
5 connector 86 shown in FIG. 5 interconnects the sensing unit 146 to the display  
6 module 70'.

7                   The sensing unit has an opening 148 through which a sensing rail 150  
8 is positioned, the sensing rail being mounted at opposite ends to an extension rail  
9 152. The extension rail 152 has a pair of rearward extensions 154 which have  
10 transverse extensions 156 that are directed toward each other and encompass the  
11 T-shape portion 142 of the block extrusion. The block extrusion 132 is supported  
12 by and can move relative to the extension rail 152 enabling the sensing unit 146 to  
13 provide a measurement of the position along the sensing rail 150 and provide a  
14 digital output of the position. Importantly, the length of the extension rail 152 is  
15 slightly greater than the length of the sensing rail 150 and a pair of brackets at  
16 each end attach the extension rail 152 to the sensing rail 150. The extension rail is  
17 itself supported and held captive in the fence rail 130 which has an inclined inside  
18 front portion 160 that has a lower angled flange 162 and an upper flange 164  
19 which surround the extension rail 152. The extension rail 152 is movable relative  
20 to the fence rail 130 by a distance that is approximately equal to the length of the  
21 slot 166.

22                   As is best shown in FIG. 7, the fence rail 130 has an elongated slot  
23 166 through which a threaded bolt 168 is located, with the bolt having a knob 170  
24 that can be rotated to tighten or loosen the bolt 168 which is threaded into an  
25 opening in the extension rail 152. When it is loosened, the extension rail may be  
26 moved so that the knob will be moved along the length of the slot 166 which is  
27 approximately 12 inches in the illustrated embodiment. This means that the length  
28 of the sensing rail 150 is approximately the same length, with the width of the

1 tabletop 20 being approximately two feet in total. However, it should be  
2 understood that a shorter or longer slot may be provided.

3 When the knob 170 is loosened, the extension rail 152 can be moved  
4 along the slot 166 from the position that is shown to the far left end as shown in  
5 FIG. 7. Indicia such as a green dot 172 near the left end and a red dot 174 on the  
6 right end are provided together with green and red switches 176 and 178,  
7 respectively, which the operator can press depending upon which end the knob  
8 170 is positioned. By so doing, the processing means in the display module 70'  
9 can automatically compensate for the changed position relative to the blade 16. In  
10 this way, a 12 inch long sensing rail can be used to effectively measure across the  
11 entire width of the table. This is advantageous because the cost of sensing systems  
12 and particularly sensing rails dramatically increases with increased lengths.

13 A fifth preferred embodiment is shown in a simplified diagrammatic  
14 fashion in FIGS. 10 and 11, and has a removable fence 24" with a base 28" that is  
15 configured to be supported on a fence rail 190 that is preferably an extrusion with  
16 a flat top and a front recess 192 which is configured to receive a sensing rail 194  
17 that is attached to the rail by suitable means such as an adhesive, mechanical clips,  
18 screws, or the like. The fence rail 190 is attached to the saw table top 20 by two or  
19 more bolts 196 which extend from the fence rail 190 to the top 20 through  
20 standoffs 198 as shown in FIG. 11.

21 As is shown in FIG. 10, the sensing rail 194 extends substantially  
22 across the entire front of the table saw. The fence 24" has a mounting bracket 200  
23 attached thereto for providing a support for a display module 70" that may have  
24 structure and functionality that is similar to the structure of the display module 70  
25 or 76. A sensor unit 202 is mounted to the bottom 28" of the fence 24" and is  
26 positioned adjacent the sensor strip 194. An advantage of this embodiment is that  
27 all components except the sensor strip 194 are mounted to the fence 24", and no  
28 wires between the sensor unit 202 and the display module 70" need to be exposed  
29 and therefore susceptible to damage during use. The fence can be easily removed

1 from the table saw without the necessity of disengaging any parts, unplugging  
2 cables or other inconveniences.

3 A sixth preferred embodiment is shown in FIG 12 and has a  
4 rotational position transducer unit 210 that is mounted to the table saw 212 and has  
5 a flexible tape 214 extending from the unit that extends to and is connected to a  
6 bracket 216 to which a display module 218 is attached. While a tape 214 is  
7 shown, it should be appreciated that a cable or string type of unit is commercially  
8 available and may be used. Regardless, the tape 214 is held under tension by a  
9 spring mechanism in the position transducer unit 210 and the unit generates an  
10 electrical signal that is indicative of the amount of tape or string that is pulled out  
11 of the unit 210. The bracket 216 is supported by and slides along a bottom portion  
12 220 of an extrusion 222 that extends along the front of the saw 212. The extrusion  
13 has a recess 224 in which a fence 226 can slide with fence having a base portion  
14 228 that has a downwardly extending pin 230 that can fit within a hole in the  
15 bracket. 216. This enables the fence 226 to be removably coupled to the bracket  
16 216. While not shown, the fence preferably has a locking mechanism to hold the  
17 fence in the desired position when that is determined. Power for operating the unit  
18 210 can be provided by an AC source through cords 232, 234 and transformer  
19 236. Alternatively, a battery may be used if desired.

20 The tape 214 can be attached to either the bracket 216 or the display  
21 unit 218 as desired. As the fence and bracket 216 are moved along the front of the  
22 table saw 212, the tape 214 is wound and unwound from the unit and an electrical  
23 signal is generated and is communicated to the display unit 218. In this  
24 embodiment, the communication is preferably accomplished by an infrared  
25 transmitter in the unit 210 and an infrared receiver in or adjacent to the display  
26 unit 218. Other types of communication can be used as desired. Also in this  
27 embodiment, a zero button is used to calibrate the position of the fence at a zero  
28 position relative to the blade as has been previously described with regard to other  
29 embodiments, enabling the distance from the fence 226 to the blade of the saw to

1 be displayed as the fence 226 is moved away from the blade the desired distance.  
2 An advantage of this embodiment is that the incremental cost for increased  
3 distances is significantly lower than for many other types of sensing strips or rails.

4 A seventh embodiment is shown in FIG. 13 and is similar to the  
5 embodiment of FIG. 12, except that a rotational position transducer unit is located  
6 within a display unit module 240 has a fence 242 mounted to it. While not shown,  
7 the fence 242 is preferably removable from the module 240 and a locking  
8 mechanism is either associated with the fence 242 or the module 240. A tape 244  
9 extends from the module 240 and is attached to a bracket 246 or the like that is  
10 attached to the table saw. This embodiment has an extrusion 248 that is similar to  
11 the extrusion 222 of FIG. 12 in that it has a lower portion 250 on which a bracket  
12 252 is slidably attached. The bracket 252 is attached to and carries the display  
13 module 240. The operation of this embodiment is substantially similar to the  
14 embodiment shown in FIG. 12, but has the advantage that the position transducer  
15 unit is directly connected to the display unit and no independent communication  
16 capability is required.

17 With regard to all of the embodiments described above, the sensing  
18 unit and sensor strip may have copper pads along its length that are positioned to  
19 provide a changing capacitance that is sensed by the sensor unit and which can  
20 thereby provide accurate measurement of incremental positions along the length of  
21 the rail. In this regard, it is preferred that the sensor strip and sensor element be  
22 similar to those that are presently used in commercially available digital calipers.  
23 However, other linear sensor technologies based on inductance, magnetostrictive  
24 effects, resistive elements or optical encoded techniques can also be used without  
25 departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

26 While various embodiments of the present invention have been  
27 shown and described, it should be understood that other modifications,  
28 substitutions and alternatives are apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art. Such  
29 modifications, substitutions and alternatives can be made without departing from

1 the spirit and scope of the invention, which should be determined from the  
2 appended claims.

3 Various features of the invention are set forth in the following claims.